formed the eye, shall he not see He that chastiseth the heathen, shall no

he correct? He that teacheth mer

"he correct? He that teacheth men
"knowledge, shall he not know?" And
yet, after ages have rolled away, we are
asked to believe that the marvellous structure of the human form is a development
by chance, or under the action of blind
and self-acting forces, set in operation by
no Creator, fashioned by no Maker, mrfo
the bacteria or the amætus, themselves
the offspring of vitalized protoplasm.
Whence the original material, or whence
the life, Agnostic science cannot tell us.
The elephant rests here, as in India, on
the tortoise; and the tortoise is poised
unsupported in space. If the world
indeed made itself, the miracles of
Scripture fall into utter insignificance
as compared with this most astounding and

incredible miracle of all. To us it seems that whilst science has provided weapons

for unbelief, they are destined to be used for self-destruction. The researches which have astonished mankind in late years, as

they establish the unity of nature, point unmistakably to unity of design and the oneness of the Godhead, So far, there-

fore, from Agnosticism having fresh ground for doubt, there is a new basis of belief in

Him who "giveth to all life, and breath, "and all things;" in whom "we live, and "move, and have our being."

LAKE ST. JOHN

ELSEWHERE will be found the first of

eries of letters from a special correspon-

dent who has just returned from the Lake

St. John district. The lake itself lies

about ninety miles back of the St. Law-

rence, at a point half way between Three

Rivers and Quebec. It is about thirty

miles in length, and forms the basin of a

large area of fertile country. There is no

doubt that in the remote ages the lake was

wenty times larger than it is to-day, and

that before the Saguenay was formed, it

discharged itself either by the Ste. Mar-guerite or the St. Maurice. The region, which was thus at one time the bottom of

which was thus at one time the bottom of a vast lake, is well wooded, and watered by many small streams. The soil is sandy on the top, but a few inches below the surface lies the sigh alluvial earth. Father Lacasse, an Indian missionary, who has spent many years of his life in and about the Lake St. John country, estimates that it

contains at least 1 300,000 acres of splend

land. Wheat and barley grow abundant specimens of the former which our corr pondent sends, us will compare favoural with the best Manitobs wheat. The Qu

with the best Manifobs wheat. The Quebec Government, after much urging, is now opening up the region, and settlers are pouring in. Ten years ago the Indian hunters and fishermen were the only inhabitants; now there are many large and thriving settlements, notably St. Felicien, St. Prime, La Pointe-Bleue, Pointe aux Trembles, St. Jerome, and Hebertville,

the last named containing about 4,000

people. The Local Government finds

in the priests the best of colonization agents. With us about \$100,000 a year is spent in the Muskoka district and on

is spent in the Muskoka district and on the Northern colonization roads; but as the local foremen are picked because of their political achievements, the service is by no means efficient, and a large per-centage of the outlay is wasted. In Que-bec, on the other hand, the priest goes into

the new district and builds a church and

comes head of the colony, and the coloni-zation grant is laid out under his super-vision. The Lake St. John railway com-

some point near it, right through the heart of the lake district. The region cannot be

thoroughly developed until communication is established with the outer world, and

the proposed railway should receive the warm support of the Local Government. With such an attractive field for settle-

ment within the province, the young farmers who now go to the States will remain

at home, and add to the wealth and im

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An increase in Grand Trunk receipts from

The Halifax Chronicle denounces the sugar

efiners as extortioners and monopolists, and

then rails at the Government for not admit-ting sugar refining machinery free of duty.

The Newmarket Era hopes the Reform

party will meet in convention and adopt a

platform. It is quite satisfied that the free-trade cry will not succeed, and suggests "incidental protection." The Pacific rail-way question should also be definitely settled

The London Advertiser blames the N. P.

for keeping down the price of barley. On the

same principle it must credit the N. P. with sending up the price of wheat and oats. The

Toronto quotations are:—Spring wheat, \$1 to \$1.15; oats, 32c. Chicago quotations;—Wheat, 91c.; oats, 29c.

The Edinburgh Scotsman says, in advisin

the Canadian Premier to adopt free trade, the

Manchester manufacturers were actuated by no selfish spirit, as "they are men who, above all other men of business, have the general good of mankind at heart." It

may be so, but why do they load their cotton with sizing?

The Globe's idea of the "fair market

value" of an article is somewhat misty. It

hinks it should in all cases be taken to be

he price paid for the article by the Canadian

ne price paid for the months are the months in the months

The St. John Freeman furnishes a novel

explanation of the Liberal defeat at Selkirk.

t says that the reason was that good Govern-

ment is distasteful to the people! A system of government under which the editor of the Freeman, in his capacity of Speaker of the House of Commons, received large printing contracts, and drew liberally from the public treasury, is that which Liberals of his stripe

and to which they seek to force th

ing to act as their agent for

certain industry?

ountry to return.

from a party point of view.

the 1st of January to the 18th inst. \$1,412,000 is not evidence of ruin.

portance of the country.

school. A Settlers flock thither, and he

pany will run its line from Que

agents.

s compared with this most astou

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL

Per Nonpareil line (12 lines make one inch.)
Ordinary advertising, each insertion... 10 cents
Advertisements in Special Notices col... 12;
"on last page.......... 15 "
"on first page............ 25 "
Reports of Annual Meetings and Financial Statements of Banks, Insurance
Companies, and similar institutions, 15 "
Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines
will be charged as 10 line advertisements.
Special contract rates for definite periods of
time will be made known on application. Special contract rates for dennite periods where will be made known on application.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 cents each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of This Mall Painting Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In dase of errors or right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors omissions in legal or any other advertisement the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Outs for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal-

THE WEEKLY MAIL of ordinary advertising is 25 cent

The WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation fany paper published in the City of Toronto or

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch offices for he receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:—

MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent.

HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. nnings, Agent. HAMILTON—52 James street north. Lancefield Bros. Agents.
LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents.
NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano's

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1880. TWELVE PAGES

SECRET SOCIETIES

OUR King street contemporary did gross injustice to secret societies the other day. It was trying to pay a compliment to the Oddfellows, but, suo more, put its foot in its mouth. The Globe has been for thirty odd years playing battledore and shuttlecock with the Orange and Green, and cannot understand that any body of men can form an association without having politics for their platform, or submit ting themselves to the leadership of politi-cal charlatans. "There is not another "There is not another "organization among us," says our con-temporary, "which has not been to a greater or less extent cap-tured by schemers and partially diverted to private ends." This is base estimate, a mere politician's estimate, of human nature. The Free- is to invest \$25,000,000; the great beetmasons, the Foresters, the Knights of Pythias, the Good Templars, and other izations are conducted solely for the generally; and, if we are rightly informed, politics is eschewed in their lodges, and the trading politician is by common consent debarred from their high offices. Man the trading politician is by common consent debarred from their high offices. Man the trading politician is by common consent debarred from their high offices. Man the state of the state o is a social animal, but not necessarily a many less important enterprises are being political one. If the Globe only knew it, undertaken by private individuals from the men can meet together once a month for old motherland of the province. Does it stand to reason that these Frenchmen, who in procession once or twice a year, without seeking to traffic in one another's votes, or money in a distant region if they believed intensity of nature. It is not our money in a distant region if they believed intensity of nature. It is not our money in a distant region if they believed association. There are, and let us thank heaven for it, many other things besides politics in this world, the pursuit of charity and the practice of good living, for example; and these, we believe, are the Globe, with peculiar taste, can see nothing but log-rolling and chicanery.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE chief guarantee for success in a Provincial University is stability, and that cannot be secured under an autocratic system changing with every Ministry, and shifting with every wind of doctrine. And next to it-if indeed it be a subordinate consideration-is harmony and thorough good-feeling amongst the members of the Faculty. And yet what has Mr. CROOKS to almost everything he does? He has placed Dr. Wilson, whom he proposes to elevate to the Presidency, in an awkward and distasteful position, through no fault of the Professor's own. He has scattered the seeds of jealousy broadcast amongst the Professors, for so deeply and justly are they incensed that now, just as the autumn term is about to begin, they are as likely to throw up their appointments as not. The very existence of University College is jeopardized at this moment, and all for what? To gratify the whims of a Minister who never takes step without stumbling, and meddles with nothing which he does not muddle Let us look at this precious arrangement more closely. Mr. HUTTON may make, for aught we know, a competent classical professor; if so, it will be by that sort of luck which proverbially attends incapables, and partially remedies their blunders. But to give him a salary some twenty-five per cent higher than that of the other members of the Faculty is utterly preposterous. The endowment cannot tain such an increased burden, especially at a time when all the spare resources are sorely needed for other purposes. And even were it otherwise, that would be no excuse for elevating this young man above his elders, and stirring up ill-feeling and a sense of instability in the minds of both

professors and students.

But to his original sin Mr. Crooks, with that unhappy fatality which pursues him, has added a new one. He must needs import another Oxford man, who passed without honours, as classical tutor, and to level his salary up, has made him also dean in residence. He is thus to be placed above the other tutors—all honour men of this University—who had some ht to expect promotion on the retire-nt of Mr. Pearman. Why should the mathematical tutor's claims be over-looked solely to enable the Minister to fix an extra bait on his hook at Oxford? We have never countenanced the nativist cry, but here it must be confessed something may be said for it. If honour men here are not yet up to Mr. Caooks' fastidious taste in literis humaniaid to overturn the National Policy honour men here are not yet up to MI.

CROOKS fastidious taste in literis humanioribus, and a prefessor of classics must be
imported from England, why should not
imported from England, which imported from England one of our own graduates be placed under him to learn these "new methods" of which we have heard so much, and expect which we have heard so much, and expect to see so little? We do not complain that an Oxford graduate should obtain the professorship on equal terms with the rest of

the Faculty, if it be found n we once more repeat that Canadian cants were treated with studied contra cants were treated with studied contumely and disrespect, and were never asked to present themselves until Mr. CROOKS had determined beforehand to reject them, be they who they might. At the same time, if it be a settled rule of the department and Mr. CROOKS that no Canadian ment and Mr. CROOKS that no Canadian need apply for a professorship, surely it is not presumptous on the part of our honour men to aspire to a tutorship; still less that a tutor who has laboured with credit should look for the only reward of his zeal and efficiency in his appointment as Dean.

The whole thing is a bungle and a muddle from heginning to end; and we only

dle from beginning to end; and we only fear that all attempts to remedy the matter will only make it worse. So far as The Mail is concerned party bias has never influenced the opposition to the Minister's rash course. We have but one object in view-and it may surely be called a patriotic one—to see the Provincial University flourish, and to aid, so far as our efforts may avail, in promoting its growth and efficiency. It is, therefore, from no personal antipathy to Mr. CROOKS, and with a profound feeling of pain at being compelled to allude to gentlemen who are strangers But we feel that the interests of superior education are hovering in the people and the press to assist us in oping a fatally mischievous course of act

FOREIGN CAPITAL

THE extraordinary influx of foreign sapital into Canada does not harmonize with the assertions of the Opposition press that the tariff is ruining the country. Capital is sensitive and cautious, and it is Capital is sensitive and cautious, and it is impossible to believe that British, French, and American moneyed men would send millions here if they had the slightest mo effort at conciliation; and their ground for thinking that our fiscal policy was bound to end in the disaster and chaos predicted by Sir RICHARD and his brother JEREMIAHS. In Ontario a large amount of American capital is being invested in min- and the old feud is aggravated. Such has ing and manufacturing enterprises. Every issue of the Ontario Gazette contains applications for incorporation by companies in which there is a large American representation; and with his twenty years' exerience of protection, the Yankee ought

to be a pretty good judge of the probabilities of prosperity or ruin under our new tariff. Capital is also coming in from Scotland. The Globe the other day announced the formation of a gigantic lumbering company in which Scotch capitalists are heavily interested, and experienced Canadian lumbermen like Mr. Cook, M. P. P., have also a share. Mr. Cook may tell the people at election times that the tariff is destroying the lumber of the cook may be a support of the cook may be a su per trade; but the fact that he is putting a large sum in a new concern and inducing friends in Great Britain to join him warrants the inference that Mr. Cook, the politician, and Mr. Cook, the lumber king, do not think alike on that subject at least. In Quebec, the rush of French capital and enterprise recalls the beneficent regime of COLBERT The Credit Foncier, with its headquarters in Paris, root sugar company is preparing start factories at four different point along the St. Lawrence, and to enter

practical expression of confidence in the tariff is worth more than all the trade theories BASTIAT and COBDEN ever spun. It is interesting to observe also that many sound Reformers who as politicians rophesy ruin, as business men are going into new enterprises with great spirit and confidence. Mr. Cook has already been spoken of. In Quebec M. LAURIER has taken up the beet-root sugar industry. At Halifax Mr. Affret Jones belongs to the new sugar refinery. At Hamilton, Galt, and Guelph some of the most energetic manufacturers, who are enlarging their premises and preparing for a large increase in trade, are Reformers; and the new nining companies formed for operating in the Hastings region contain the names of sturdy free-traders. Will it be said that these gentlemen are simply taking advan-tage of a policy which enables them to rob Or is it not more creditab the people? done by that fatal ebstinacy which attaches to them and nearer the truth to suppose that they are beginning seriously to doubt the truth of what the Globe and Sir RICHARD say about the beneficence of one-

> THE EXHIBITIONS AND THE MANUFACTURES.

sided free trade and the madness of de

fensive tariffs ?

THE exhibitions are nearly over, and the bustle and expense connected with them have ceased. Those who have taken a careful survey of the results of these exhibitions can hardly have failed to notice that manufactures, though by no means fully, were still largely and admirably represented. And those who are disposed always to apply the reasoning of politics to the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time. spoke with so much contempt of the general rise of manufactories as "spurious enterprises in every petty village. man who has followed the course of modern industry but has seen that all great business houses have had small h nings, and that the great factories have first been started in the petty villages. Little by little a timely industry thrives, till it is necessary to transplant it to some great city where the manufacturing and onveying facilities are the greatest; and that man is no far-sighted and far-thoughted statesman who tries to sneer down the small beginning that may make a great national industry. At every exhibition this season from Halifax to Hamilton there were displayed the products of Canadian factories that are built in what Mr. MACKENZIE calls "petty vil-

"lages," which contribute much to the prosperity of the neighbourhood, and which are adding much in their way to the general prosperity of Canada. Each of these infant industries, knowing that it thrives by means of the National Policy, sees in the Opposition at present an enemy; and though such of the manufacturers

tors in politics; and they will find in se "petty villages," to which their late der referred with such contempt, sources of strength for the policy they hat will render the present Go

THE WEST OF IRELAND.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a letter written to him by Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE, of Castle Mountgarret, Co. Mayo, in reply to a reference to his lordship's relations with his tenantry which appeared in these columns some weeks ago. It may be well to say that Lord ORANMORE's case was quoted simply to illustrate the position of some of the landlords in the great struggle now going on between peasant and proprietor. His lordship, who, as he himself tells us, lives about half his time on his estate, is opposed to "priestly gov"erment," and to patriots who live on
the "folly and fears of the people."
His ancestors, however, were Roman
Catholics, and sometimes rebels; and one of them, GEOFFREY BROWNE, the honour to be hung by IRETON.
His lordship does not tell us when the change of religion occurred in his family; but we believe it took place on or about the year '82, when there was money, position, and titles to be got by deserting the tion, and titles to be got by deserting the Catholic faith; and that the Browns of that day was the scourge and terror of Mayo. For that ruffian's deeds, Lord ORANMORE, a kind and considerate aman, suffers in the hearts of the people; and his case is a sample of many. peasant has a long memory, and cherishes eternal hatred for those at whose hands he agents, who, as a rule, are hard taskand their tenantry. Agitators arise and excite the people; the Government steps been the history of the west and south of Ireland for centuries, and the prospect of peace is as far distant as ever. to say, as Lord Oranmore insinuates, that the priests make the mischief : on the contrary, during the Fenian troubles of 1865 and 1867 they held the people back, and many a high ecclesiastic, Cardinal CULLER and Bishop MORIARTY, for instance, lost favour with them for the energy with which they denounced the Irish-American soldiers of fortune who led the movement. But when a priest sees a peasant evicted and cast into the ditch with his helpless family, he does stand forth and tell the landlord that the land system under which such things are possible is accursed of GoD and man; and he tells the

Perhaps the only cure for the ills which afflict this unhappy land is in emigration. Let the tenant follow the landlord's example, and become an absentee. In this country Irishmen, no matter what their creed, prosper—which is pretty good proof that their failure at home is not altogether their own fault. Here every farmer is his own landlord, with a title quite as clear as Lord ORANMORE'S, and no outraged vassal

behind the hedge.

THE UNITY OF NATURE. THE Duke of ARGYLL has commenced a new work supplementary to his "Reign porary Review. To his Grace's view, the solution, or at least the disentanglement, of most of the perplexing problems of the day is to be found in a thorough exposintention to follow the Duke even so far as he has gone, because the view he presents is only partially unfolded. Still, some of the theses he lays down may be of service to us in applying the general principle to the belief in an intelligent, omnipotent, and personal Deity. No one can have fully considered the vast comprehensiveness of the idea conveyed by the phrase "unity of nature" without perceiving its momentous weight as an argument for Theism. When we reflect that not only the animated life, in all its forms, which abounds upon this earth, the kingdoins, vegetable and min-eral, and the forces, material and vital, which are incessantly at work here, but the entire universe, are knit together in an indissoluble chain, wrought with infinite power, and adjusted with unerring skill and delicacy, we cannot avoid questioning the possibility of the phenomena as a whole existing without a creator. As the Duke remarks, we term the sum total of all that our senses and our intelligence can grasp by the very word which implies its neness—the universe.

The idea is as old as historical humanity

itself. Science has widened our know-ledge of facts lying open to its ken, but it "did not give rise" to the idea of the unity of nature. Long before the mysteries of the starry universe were expounded to wondering men, long before the faintest ray of accurate knowledge had been vouchsafed to humanity, amid the obscurity of a mental gloom through which no ray of science had made its way, man felt that nature and he were parts of great whole, and so intima great whole, and so intimately con-nected as to be practically indivisible. It Can anybody prove either thesis? Does it not rather appear more likely that the many gods grew from perversion from a monotheistic belief? The Jewish faith was not the only, perhaps not the earliest, form of belief in the unity of Gop, as well as the unity of nature. Quoting from BENOUF, in the Hibber Lectures, the Duke says that "the polythe 'ism of Egypt is being tracked and tracked through the ready paths which lead to the fashioning of many gods out of the attributes of One." And it seems, theory aside, that it should be so, since we cannot otherwise account for the early stinct which taught man the unity of nature. Out of fetichism or polytheism is would certainly not have be because the very essence of those blind forms of worship is a multiplication of

agencies working independently, and often at cross-purposes. Certainly it seems to approach the certainty of demonstration that men could never have conceived the idea of a universe without a previous as surance of the oneness of Deity.

In our day we have no longer to combat the gods of Olympus, or the monstrops mythology of Brahmanism, at least in civilized lands. Science, which has thrown so much light on the phenomenal universe, and strengthened our conviction in the inexorable system of laws which bind together the worlds on earth and all that dwell therein, has proved the unity of nature by irrefragable proof. No one car now doubt that the law of gravitation prevails everywhere, not only ruling suns and planets in their spheres, but making ex-istence possible to every form of vitality East some days ago, M. Laurier said he was

the globe on which we live. The doc conservation of force is still more valuable, because it demonstrates to a certainty the fact that all these modes of power which, under different forms, exert their potency in nature, are merely varieties of one another, or of some primal motor basis which underlies them all. Take the phenomena of light and heat for example, and consider the varied parts—practically innumerable—which they are made to play in the economy of nature, and then coninnumerable—which they are made to play in the economy of nature, and then consider whether all this magnificent phenomena of results can have been brought about without the fiat of an all-powerful and omniscient Being?

The construction of man's body, so soon as it was accurately understood, was naturally seized upon by the natural theologians; yet many years ago the Psalmist had appealed, not to Agnostics, but to transgressors: "He that planted the "ear, shall he not hear? He that "formed the eye, shall he not see?"

The Paisley Advocate, a sound Reform journal, in an article on the Pacific railway egotiations, says it has "no sympathy wit the journals which have already denounced a scheme of which they know nothing, simply because it has been consummated by Conservative Ministers. And if the latter class of journals imagine that they re-echo the sentiments of the Liberals of this country, they will wake up some fine morning and discover, when it may be too late, that they have been hugging a delusion—and delusions are not

There is a great deal said in Ontario about French-Canadian backwardness," but our Quebec friends are making extraordinary progress in everything. Their literature is far ahead of ours; their schools are prosperous and efficient; and the influx of French capital is putting new life into business. When the beet-root industry is established and the phosphate mines developed, the province will enter upon a career of progress and prosperity such, as Cartier dreamed of, but few thought probable.

Nothing will satisfy the grumbling, patriotic free trade Reformers. Mr. Redpath's magnificent gift of \$100,000 to Montreal for museum purposes is ascribed by the London Advertiser to the workings of an uneasy conscience. In their judgment enter-prise and ability should not be rewarded; manufacture should not be fostered, but the whole population should become farmers. The constant snarl uttered by some Reformers against manufacturers who are ac ing wealth by their skill and industry takes of the nature of the Communistic raised in Paris.

The new French Ministry contains only two names known outside of France-M. Ferry and M. Saint-Hilaire. The latter, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be called upon to execute the spirited foreign policy on which M. M. Gambetta and Ferry are agreed. M. Saint-Hilaire is now 75 years of age, and for many Hilare is now 75 years of age, and for many years has been known as a clever journalist and politician. The advent of the new Ministry to office works a change in the policy of the French Republic from Conservative to Radical, and from one having for its object the development of the national resources to a hold policy on European questions.

The manufacturers of St. John have formulated and proved a serious charge against the late Dominion Government—that of framing a tariff which, in four years, caused a loss to St. John and Portland manufacturers alone of St. John and Portland manufacturers alone of over two and a quarter millions of dollars capital invested, about two millions of dollars of annual wages paid, and about four thousand people driven out of employment. And this, notwithstanding the enormous expenditures and the employment afforded during the rebuilding of the burnt district. The St. John Sun publishes statistics which fully substantiate the accusation.

Mr. Mowat's Government appears to be pursuing a policy of centralization. They have grasped the patronage which the liquor traffic affords; they have taken the power to traffic affords; they have taken the power to appoint Division Court clerks in cities, towns, and villages; they virtually appoint gaolers; they distribute printing patronage over which they really have no control, and by every means they seek to strengthen themselves by seizing patronage of every kind. The Reform press is advocating that all gaols should be placed under the immediate control of the Provincial Government. ment, and probably the next proposal will be to appoint municipal commissioners in the place of elective councils.

The St. John Sun has made a discovery, is a capital thing for a political party to have is a capital thing for a political party to have in large quantity, and the Liberals are sadly deficient in it." The country has found out that the Liberal party lacks organization, patriotism, and ability, and now one of its leading organs charges it with lacking confidence in itself. Nevertheless the Liberals predicted victories in West Toronto, Selkirk, Argenteuil, and other constituencies, all of which cast aside the candidates of the party, not for lack of what the Sua calls "cheek," but heaves their return would have heave but because their return would have prejudicial to the public interests.

Strangers visiting Montreal during the Exhibition week were struck with the rush of business in every department of trade. The 'boom" is in full force there as well as in Ontario. The Witness, a pronounced Liberal journal, gives the following proof: "One of the best features connected with

trade at present is the satisfactory way in which remittances are coming in. There are very few complaints indeed, and from most large houses the reports are very cheerful, and bankers are satisfied." How Sir Richard must have stoned for a single report of this encouraging character to break the moan of depression, and well-nigh despair, heard during his term of office.

Apropos of the Reform cry against locking up North-West lands in the hands of a com pany of capitalists undertaking to construct and work the Pacific railway, it is interesting to note that the railway policy of the Queens-land Government has been recently changed so as to agree on all points with that of the Dominion Government. Like our Government, that of Queensland has hitherto pursued the policy of borrowing money for the construction of railways. The Premier, however, visited England, and the result has been the adoption of a system of land grants to review of the construction of the to private companies engaging in railway

The St. John News, a Liberal journal, gives members of the Opposition good advice when it says:-- "Canadians generally should init says:—"Canadians generally should in-sist that their representatives in Parliament shall deal with this grand national work of the Pacific railway in an entirely non-partisan spirit, that they shall eschew even the ap-pearance of factiousness and party trickery in passing on the merits of the agreement sub-mitted for their consideration." The Gov-ernment ask for no favours, but for fair play. It is, however, rather hard on the Oppocition It is, however, rather hard on the Opposition to ask that its members shall lay aside factiousness and party trickery in dealing with even a great' national question, for these are its stock in-trade.

Although Canadian Liberals may ignore the progress made in our manufactures during the last two years, the fact is frankly conceded by the Americans. The Scottish American says:—"The display of woollen fabrics at Montreal, as tweeds and serges, manufactured at Sherbrooke, P. Q., will surprise many American visitors; and to such a degree of excellence have they attained in their mitation of Scotch mode, both in texture mitation of Scotch goods, both in texture, softness, and general finish, that it would puzzle even an Old Countryman to tell the difference." Of a prosperous future for Canadian manufacturing industry the Scottish American has no doubt, and it declares that with an increased population the Dominion with an increased population the Dominion will prove a dangerous rival in any depart-

While the Indian Department of the United States is waging daily conflict with the redskins, the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawaj is, asking for information and suggestions with a view to establishing a system of municipal government among those bands

ization. The ive council for the ma over by one holding a position similar to that of a reeve or mayor of a municipality, who would be elected by the whole community. The experiment deserves a trial, and if it should succeed, the Indians may fairly ask for full electoral enfranchisement.

celligent article on the Pacific railway, says: "It was reserved for Sir John Macdonald and the present Government to put an end to sectional prejudices and to render inestimable services to their countrymen by insuring the immediate construction of the railway, and thus making the great question of Canada no longer a debatable one." The Journal says:—
"England will send over farmers and artisans, and will confidently expect that what has remained until recently almost a desert, traversed annually by migratory herds of antelope and buffalo, and only available for wild Indians and hardy trappers, will become ere long the seat of populous provinces, and will constitute, if not the most valuable of her colonies, at least one of the great granaries of the world." "It was reserved for Sir John Macdonald and

Miss Helen Gladstone, a daughter of the English Premier, has set an excellent example to her sex by taking a position as private secretary to the vice-principal of Newnham College, where she was recently a student. College, where she was recently a student. The idea that there is something degrading in a lady's doing anything to earn her own living has still a considerable hold on English society, and though, perhaps, few would openly admit that they held it, it nevertheless influences the action of a large number. By thus adopting a vocation and becoming self-dependent, Miss Gladstone has taken a praiseworthy step which may perhaps embolden others, who stand more in need of remunerative employment, but have hitherto remnnerative employment, but have hitherto been deterred from seeking it by fear of Mrs. Grundy, to go and do likewise.

It is suggested that Canada might advantageously follow the example of Norway by engaging extensively in the wood pulp industry. There is an extensive market for wood pulp for paper-making purposes in France and England, the advantages of which we might easily share with the Norwegians. There are twenty-one factories engaged in this work in Norway, the aggregate product of which, in 1879, was 400,000 hundred-weight valued at 500,000 weight, valued at £90,000. The price of pulp is expected shortly to increase. The English paper-makers have contracted for paper pulp during the winter to the amount of 2,000 tons in excess of the ordinary demand. There seems to be no valid reason why Canada should not come in for a portion of this trade tention in that direction.

Office-holders under the United States Government occupy an unfortunate position at this juncture. The Republican finance committee has resolved that Federal office holders shall contribute towards campaign purposes, on salaries under \$3,000, three per cent.; and on all salaries over \$3,000, five per cent., said sum to be paid in three instal-ments before the lst of November, the time for the payment of each being duly fixed. At the same time the office-holders are daily coming to believe that the Democrats will win the presidential election, and that a new batch of office-holders will occupy the departments. This compulsory levy on clerks and others for aid to the election fund is disgraceful. But the American youth has not yet seen a Minister of Education carrying round the hat and begging for dollars for the "legi-timate" election expenses of a party candidate.

and marching at autumn manœuvres in Europe while waiting for the note of war. France alone puts into the field this month 18 army corps, any one of them nearly as large as our little army, and on the German frontier are grouped two French cavalry divisions. In the new tactics a French regiment four companies each, and this force advances to the attack spread like a fan, with its first line of skirmishers a mile in advance of the main body, which stands ready for the confused rush in which Sir Garnet Wolseley says every modern battle must end. The situation in Turkey contains all the elements of a general European war, and at almost any moment there may be an outbreak in the armed camp.

The Educational Monthly, writing on the

last University appointment, says :- "Conceding the probable necessity to go to England for a successor to Dr. McCaul in the chair of classics, there was surely no occasion to import a classical tutor. Still less does there seem to be necessity to confer the deanship upon a new comer. These appointments cannot fail to give grievous offence to the graduates of the institution, and we shall not be surprised if the Minister's actions are sharply criticised and loudly denounced. The sharply criticised and loudly denounced. The arrangement under which the classical professor comes out is understood also to give great offence to the faculty. It is a pity that Mr. Crooks has not better learned 'the art of doing things.'" This matter is also being taken up in the provincial press, and the Minister's extraordinary conduct is severely dealy with White in the Critical Professor of the class of the control of dealt with. Why is our King street, con temporary silent?

The Sacramento Record, in an article on the Canadian Pacific railway, says :- "The experience of this country in railroad building ought to warn us against the danger of lightly ridiculing new undertakings of this character in advance. Nothing can be urged against the feasibility of the Canadian road which was not at one time urged against our own Pacific railroad. We need not go outside this State even to find abundant evidence of this State even to find abundant evidence of the most widespread scepticism as to the suc-cess of that project, while at the East it was for a long time sneered and jeered at as a per-fectly absurd attempt, and the most tremen-dous arguments were framed to demonstrate the impossibility of its ever paying. All that is now alleged against the Canadian Pacific, the inclemency of the climate, the engineering difficulties, the want of population, has been employed before, and every one of these ob-jections has been made by events to look simply ridiculous."

Will Carleton's pathetic ballad, "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse," is probably not an overdrawn picture of the heartless neglect which parents sometimes have to endure in their old age at the hands of their children. An incident recalling that poem recently transpired in Dunedin Village, Nottawasaga Township, where a poor and aged widow named Mrs. Honeywell was recently called upon to perform two days' statute labour. She had not the means to hire anyone to take her place, so the pathmaster insisted that, feeble and infirm as she was, she must under take the work herself, and allo take the work herself, and allotted her a task on the highway. She actually performed the work alone one day, when a kind neighbour, himself far advanced in years, took pity apon her and helped her to complete it. The widow's son and grand-children are residents of the village, and made no attempt to relieve her. That such an affair could have occurred is a disgrace to any community calling itself civilized.

The Canadian Pacific railway negotiations England have aroused Americans to the importance of a shorter route from the North-Western States and Manitoba to the seaboard. The St. Paul Pioneer-Press declares that the natural road to the ocean is by a line across Wisconsin and Michigan, to meet a Canadian line at Sault Ste. Marie. The same idea is put forward in other American journals, and it is urged that the four great corporations,

the Omaha line (Sioux City and West Wisconsin consolidation), the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the Manitoba road, and the North St. Louis, the Manitoba road, and the Northern Pacific, should unite and arrange with the reorganized Canada Pacific to give the North-Western provinces an outlet to the seaboard by the Sault. The important saving of distance effected by adjusting a northern route for transcontinental railroads is being more fully realised, and in this respect the Canadian Pacific will have an enormous advartage door any American railroad statement.

Sir William Browne de Montre Bart., the victim of the latest agrarian murder in Ireland, was the fifth Viscount and Baron Mountmorris of Castle Morris in the peerage of Ireland. He was born April 21st, 1832, and succeeded to the title in 1872. The family came over to England with the Conqueror, and lived for some centuries in Wales. The first Irish ancestor of note was Henry Moores, who was made a baronet by Charles Moores, who was made a baronet by Charles I., served under Cromwell, and represented an Irish constituency in the succeeding reign. His grandson was made a baron and viscount. The third viscount of the line, the grand father of the assassinated lord, assumed the ancestral name of Montmorency. The murdered man was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a justice of the peace for County Galway. He was married in 1862, and leaves three children, his heir to the title and estates Galway. He was married in 1862, and leaves three children, his heir to the title and estates being a boy of eight. What the value of his inheritance when he comes of age will be is rather problematical, judging from the present outlook.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Farmers had better not hold back then grain in the hope of getting higher prices. Last year the European deficit was estimated at 256,000,000 bushels, and the American surplus at 180,000,000. This year the American surplus is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels and the European deficit at only 72, 000,000, so that it is not likely, in the nature of things, that last year's prices will be

India appears this year as an important contributor to the supply of, food products required by the people of the United Kingdom. In Hindostan the cultivation of wheat has increased rapidly within a few years. The exports last year amounted to 7,000,000 cwt., whereas eight years before they reached only about 75,000 cwt. This extraordinary increase has taken place without diminishing the cultivation and exportation of rice and other cereals. The cause is found in the extension of the railway system, whereby new listricts have been opened out. The value of the whole amount of wheat exported by India last year was \$15,000,000, being at least a hundred times the value of the exporation eight years ago.

Complaints about the awarding of prizes at the exhibitions may be always expected. At the Montreal show, however, an extraordinary and amusing blunder seems to have been committed. According to a letter in the Witness, the highest award for butter was given to a package containing grease! Oleo-margarine will probably advance in price after this decision of the judges, for the premier exhibit, was not, we understand, presented even in that attractive form. This shows the bungling that occurs, not so much from the incapacity of judges as from the haste with which they are compelled to make their decisions. The only remedy is to compel exhibitors to have their goods and products in their places at the appointed time, and not, as now happens often, a day late.

The most able and determined opponent of the Government land policy in the North-West is Mr. Charlton. He is now haunted with the phantom of land monopoly, and demands that land shall only be sold to actual settlers. The British Canadian, however, shows that the hon. gentleman on the land question as well as on protection has turned a political somersault. In 1874 Mr. Charlton was ready to place millions of acres of land under the control of the Pacific railway contractors. In 1878 he was willing to give any quantity of acres to any number of speculators who might build railways running wheresoever they saw fit to run them. He had no fear of land speculators then impeding the settlement of the country. The of higher prices being charged to settle never entered his head at that time. The expenses of keeping the accounts were never considered; in fact, as the Act he supported shows, he was willing, if the lands were sold at a price to be agreed upon by the Governor-in-Council and the Pacific railway contrac-tors, that the country should pay all the expenses of keeping the accounts, and that all the proceeds of the sales of the lands should be handed over to the contractors.

The provincial press is discussing the future of the Provincial Exhibition, and the general opinion seems to be that it must become located permanently in this city. The Belleville *Ontario* says:—"We have, for several years past, advocated the idea of a permanent location for the Provincial Exhibition, as being preferable to the perambulating plan now in favour. We believe the interplan now in favour. We believe the inter-ests of all concerned would be better served ests of all concerned would be better served by having the Exhibition at Toronto every year. We believe the wisdom of a permanent Provincial Exhibition at Toronto will be conceded before long by the authorities, when the full benefit of such an annual display will be realised. While denouncing Toronto for its alleged selfish and grasping spirit, the Guelph Mercury says:—"The question come to be whether it would not be better to concentrate the Provincial Exhibition in that city, and establish and continue, with Government aid, a number of district shows in London, Hamilton, Guelph, Kingston, and Ottawa, which would in a sense be subsidiary and yet be feeders to the great Exhibition, which would have its permanent location in the capital of have its permanent location in the capital of the province. We believe some such system must be adopted." Toronto does not wish to attempt to force the suggested change, but even according to the journals of cities and towns where it might be held, the permanent location of the Provincial in this city is desirable in the general interests.

If those Opposition journals which are denouncing the North-West land regulations would only take the trouble to compare them with those enforced by the late Government and those now in force in Dakota, they would probably drop the agitation which is checking immigration and injuring the best interests of the North-West. Here is an abstract of them in brief :-

Mr. Mackenzie's-No homestead grant allowed. No pre-emption permitted. No one allowed more than 320 acres. A payment in hard cash of one dollar per acre; balance to be paid whenever the Government demanded it, and at such price as it might please to fix. Actual settlement and improvement to fix. Actual settlement and improvement to begin within the year, under forfeiture of previous payments. No scrip of any kind was to be taken for the lands.

Dakota—Homestead grant of 160 acres upon five years' residence; or a pre-emption of 160 acres. Payment for pre-emption lands as follows: In full in three years at \$2.50 per acre, irrespective of location. Payment of acres, irrespective of location. Payment of present lands as follows: \$2.50 to \$8 per acre, irrespective of location. Payment of railway lands as follows: \$2.50 to \$8 per

acre; six annual payments at seven per cent.

Present Canadian regulations—Homestead grant of 160 acres free upon three years' residence. A pre-emption grant of 160 acres more. Settlers encouraged to take up as much land as they can pay for. Payment for pre-emption lands: Four-tenths in three years from date of entry; the balance in six equal acres in all also the pre-emption lands are presented in the pre-emption lands. annual instalments, or nine years in all allowed for payments. For a purchase of 320 acres of railway lands the payments would be: \$160 down, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest-taking the price at the highest, or \$5 preserve.

ONONDAGA Verdict of Wilful Murder the Prisoner Yellow

EVIDENCE AT THE INC

BRANTFORD, Sept. 27.--The inq

s continued at the town hall, Saturday last before W. K, Ke

e following jury were empan Nesbitt, foreman; Elijah Thor inter, Wm. T. Hamill, Jos. Bra Parlow, Sampson Fish, Simon Joh Hall. Moses John, and Thos. Isaa itnesses were examined.

JOSHUA WILLIAMS, constable, de JOSHUA WILLIAMS, constable, de he had arrested the prisoner Yellow examination of his clothes he found blood upon his trousers. An efformade to remove the marks by Prisoner denied having killed the He took the prisoner to the place deceased was found, and discover covered with blood. All knowledges are covered with blood. ownership of the knife was denied Williams' suspicions were grounded reports in the neighbourhood that t reports in the neighbourhood that the was last seen with the deceased.

ALEX. BIMBERRY deposed that he the prisoner on Sunday night, wit ceased. Both went together to House. They were under the interval of the sunday in the su liquor, the deceased more so than the the knife found by William t belongs to Yellow, as he (witne CATHARINE HENRY, an India

deceased say to some one, "I I you would do the like of that: I never ran away from anyone of no one." Knew deceased by his did not know to whom he was spea ABRAM VANEVERY identifie elonging to the prisoner.

JAS. GARLOW was present who arrested the prisoner, and saw the WM. ECHO saw Yellow and w.M. ECHO saw Yellow and the together on Sunday night abo o'clock, after the dance had bro short distance from the Long Hous leceased say:—"You can do the like," or something to that effect deceased's voice, but did not

worn, said—I was standing ne House on Sunday night after da

Ino. HARRIS saw the decease prisoner together on Sunday night.

DAVID JACK gave evidence to MARGARET GOBSON, the prisone

said that he came in on Monda without a coat. The prisoner had been drunk, and was lying Long House when he woke up, said he had been with the decea answer to her enquiry as to how he a blackened and cut eye, he said h know. He said he lost his sen leaving Middleport, and did not k thing till he woke up, when he fo self near the Long House. BETSY HARRIS, a woman witness living with, said he came to her Monday morning, where the constabl him. He had no coat on when he saw some blood on one of his ears.

his nose must have been bleeding. the blood off. He told her he did how he came by his black eye. Prisonot tell where his coat was; he then he went out.

Dr. Cole, who held a post-n avidence to the effect that he had body well nourished. Found a incised wound about two and a h long on the right side of the neck, inferior maxillary bone, dividing the muscle, external jugular vein, and structures between it and the lary small punctured wound on the left above the clavicle which would correctly above the clavicle which would be supported by the structure of the str size and appearance to the knife The wounds appeared to have been

by a sharp cutting instrument.
hemorrhage evidently occurred from
in the neck to cause death. Several other witnesses were calle above gave the most material evide THE VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict, "T by an incised wound on the ne evered the jugular vein, and the of John Yellow, and their verdict is said John Yellow did unlawfully and of his malice aforethought, ki der on the night of the 19th of S A.D. 1880, in the township of Tu the county of Brant, near the Onon House, the deceased, Peter Silversi After the evidence had been coroner cautioned the prisoner anner, to which he replied :- " Alex. Bimberry's house I don't thing I did nor where I was till for on Monday morning, when I wo the Long House. Peter Silversmith me when I left Bimberry's, and I when I woke up."

The prisoner was committed for will be tried at the ensuing Assiz commence on the 4th of October, Tustice Osler. CRIME AND CRIMIN

Powhattan, Ohio, Sept. 25.— Terheni on Thursday deliberately father dead. The victim was 80 owned considerable property, and LONDON, Sept. 25.—On the l Chief Fewings, of St. Thomas, recei-gram from Chief Williams, of Larrest a man named Grey, who we here on a charge of fraud in connect deal in horses. Chief Fewings so man, and Detective Phair, of this of

man, and Detective Phair, of this of down and brought up the prisoner I This morning he appeared before magistrate, but as Mr. Wemer, the ant, was not present Grey was baile pear on Monday.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—Thos. Whelas Arrest charged with having stoppe H. Cawley at 11 o'clock on Thurs on Bank street and demanded to cents, threatening in the event of a kill him. Mr. Cawley paid the maubsequently notified P. C. Foran, where the control of t after arrested Whelan, who is well-the police. To-day Whelan was f mitted for trial at the assizes on t

of assault and robbery.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The fall A the county of Middlesex begin t afternoon, Mr. Justice Armour preside civil docket is quite light, and will bly take up much time. It is a ible to state the precise time mpossible to state the precise time Biddulph murder case will come up ing. The matter rests as much wi fence as with the prosecution. Mr. Irving, Q.C., of Hamilton, is in the to the interests of the Cro A large number of new have been summoned in connection case, among whom are two news

porters.

Morrisburg, Sept. 27.—The pr Messrs. Smith & Montgomery, tailors, were entered by burglars and a quantity of clothing stolen. Is \$150. An entrance was effected the back door.

GANANOQUE, Sept. 27.—Three were arrested for entering the house of Joshua Franklin and steal from a watch, gold-rimmed spect ther jewellery, broke out of the administration of the man has a letter in his pocket to him at the Railway Hotel, Belley convict in the Provincial Penits Ingston. He had also a loaded re